

original and unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., on or about September 29, 1932, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "McGovern's Best Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Distributed by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 21, 1932, the Standard Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,800, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20488. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,450 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29113. Sample nos. 22551-A, 22552-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On October 24, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,450 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Norfolk, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "McGovern's Best Brand Pink Alaska Salmon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 16, 1932, the Standard Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,350, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws; it was further provided that the claimant might remove the goods to Seattle, Wash., for reconditioning.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20489. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 300 Cases and 500 Cases of Canned Salmon. Appearance and claim entered. Certain codes released unconditionally; 79 cases ordered destroyed. Remainder condemned and forfeited, released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29289. Sample no. 26759-A.)

This action involved a quantity of canned salmon, variously coded. Samples taken from certain of the codes were found to be decomposed.

On November 12, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 800 cases of canned salmon at Louisville, Ky. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1932, that 300 cases had been shipped by the Shepard Point Packing Co., from Seattle, Wash., that 500 cases had been shipped by the Standard Packing Co., from Shepard Point, Alaska, that the article remained in the original cases at Louisville, Ky., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Sea Roamer Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Packed By Shepard Point Packing Co., Seattle, Washington"; or "Floe Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

The Shepard Point Packing Co., a Washington corporation, appeared and filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel, alleging, however, that